# PASO HERALD

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MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS AND AMER. NEWSP. PUBLISHERS' ASSOC.

Dedicated to the service of the people, that no good cause shall lack a champion, and that evil shall not thrive unopposed.

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The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to be circulation of this publication. The detail epoct of such examination is on file at the York office of the Association. No

HERALD TRAV-ELING AGENTS. Persons solicited to subscribe for The Herald should heware of impos-ters and should not pay money to anyone unless he can show that he ic legally author-ized by the El Paso Herald.

# Mexico and Peaceable Revolution

LL the efforts of hot headed agitators on both sides of the border are not A going to succeed in stirring up trouble between Mexico and the United States. Relations between the two countries have never been more cordial as far as the central governments are concerned, and along this border there has never been greater tranquility and harmony than right now. As to the revolutionary propaganda, it would be a terrible calamity if the revolutionary party as at present constituted should gain a foothold in any state of the republic.

Americans, and especially those who live in Mexico or near the border on this side, are keenly alive to the facts of the situation in the republic. Magazine "exposures" and revolutionary "pronunciamentos" worded in violent language for destructive and incendiary purposes convey to well informed Americans no new facts. But Americans familiar with Mexico and the Mexican character do not regard the present revolutionary movement or any similar program as likely to improve conditions of government or of material welfare in Mexico-quite the

It is significant that the revolutionists as a rule are not depending upon winning over to their side the educated, intelligent, thrifty, industrious classes in the community, but that they carry their principal appeal among the lower grades of citizenship, where is not to be found a great deal of stability, conservatism, sound judgment, broad experience, or governmental wisdom. Before Americans direct their sympathies to one side or the other in this unfortunate controversy the question to determine is, which element in supremacy will make for the confinued progress and prosperity of the republic and for the safety of human life

The Diaz party must now and continually submit to changing programs adapted to changing conditions in Mexico. It must not be forgotten that the average of the people is steadily rising, and with the improvement of transportation facilities and the spread of popular education, there is bound to come an increasing demand for a greater degree of participation in government by the un-

Mexico is governed by an artificial aristocracy of land, wealth, and power, and insofar as the governing class fails to recognize the natural rights of the masses to participation in self government and to fair division of benefits under governmental activity, the governing class must expect to be the object of attack by natural leaders who are honestly striving for better conditions, or by men whose disappointment and envy lead them to place personal ambition above the national welfare.

The position of the Mexican government among the nations is immeasurably strengthened by the success with which the various violent revolutionary move-

ments of the dynamiter type are exposed and crushed. Within the present government there is a peaceable revolution in progress, headed by thoroughly progressive, but conservative and cautious, leaders. These men will bring about a marked change in the spirit of the government under the

ruling regime in Mexico. Men of this type are truly feared by the great reactionaries in the Mexican government, and for that very reason, the strong, progressive leaders are given apparent approval and encouragement. The leaven is working and the change will be certain though gradual.

The fire eaters, on the other hand, are not feared, but they are defied and put down with a strong hand.

The peaceable revolution is the one that will win.

El Paso is ideally situated for a big furniture factory to make especially the staple rougher grades of furniture that are used in every village, ranch, and mining camp.

## Advertisers Should Demand It

T IS A mystery with newspaper publishers why the advertiser has been so slow to assert his right to know the truth as to circulation before paying advertising bills.

Newspapers dealing fairly with advertising patrons nowadays receive contracts on a basis of guaranteed circulation. An advertiser has an absolute right to demand a rebate in every case where he can show that the publisher has over stated his circulation. The publisher knows exactly how many papers he is selling, and he ought to be made to tell, and to prove his statements.

Quality of circulation, of course, counts for much, and the publisher that can establish high quality and permanency as shown by a large percentage of home distribution and mail subscribers, naturally possesses a great advantage, and a legitimate advantage, over the publisher whose newspaper is largely distributed through street sales and dealers. But after the quality is once established, the only safe basis for further negotiations by an advertiser with the publisher is

Every advertiser should satisfy himself how many thousands of sound, honest, paid for circulation he is getting for a given sum of money. A newspaper with unrivaled prestige in its field, like the El Paso Herald, for example, has absolutely nothing to fear from inquiry with reference to its circulation figures.

The advertiser may be sure that it is invariably a sign of weakness and deliberate falsification when a publisher refuses to prove his circulation claims,

The circulation of a legitimate and honestly conducted newspaper is no mystery. It is easy to establish the truth of the publisher's assertions; The Herald asserts, for instance, that no other newspaper south of Colorado between San Antonio and Los Angeles has over one-half the circulation of The Herald, and this newspaper invites advertisers to satisfy themselves in any way they see fit as to the truth of this assertion. This guarantee will be found in all Herald advertis-

That is the only safe way to do business, and the sooner advertisers come to assure themselves as a matter of course that they are receiving what they pay for in the matter of circulation, the more effectual will become their advertising

A man named Wood has been elected prosecuting attorney at Hot Springs, Ark, and has started his campaign against public gambling with such vigor that already the biggest club at Hot Springs has made application for a receiver and sale of property. The club has been running faro, roulet, and every other table game without interference. This is said to be the first real attempt to close the town against the professional gamblers. It is believed that the lid will stay on for two years, as long as Wood is in office; then he will probably be thrown out in the customary way and things will go on as before

# UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

HIRED a toiler whose name was John, to come with his weapons and mow my lawn, for long green whiskers were growing there; it badly needed some tender care. And John arrived at the break of day, and whittled grass in a oheerful way; the job was fierce, for the weeds had grown, and the dog had scattered some chunks of bone, but John, he labored to beat the band, and shaved that lawn with a master hand. He named his price

when the work was o'er, and I gladly coughed up THE GOOD WORKMAN a quarter more. And whenever I find that my lawn is due for a good clean shave or a dry

shampoo, I'll hunt up John, if he's still on earth, and pay him more than the job is worth. I'll hunt up John if I have to trot from the court house clear to the dumping spot, for he does his work as a workman should, and doesn't quit till he finds it good. The streets are haunted by shiftless men, who seek employment and seek again; they say that jobs are as hard to find as pearls of price in a melon rind; their hopes are hazy, their chances one-for most employers are hunting John!

Copyright, 1910, by George Matthews Adams,

United States supreme court, "the

law at every opportunity and was ad-

mitted to the bar in 1832. His success

tion with the intention of settling down

experiments in extracting the Juice from the cane, which to this day are

used in the large sugar fields of the south, but his venture did not pay; he

was compelled to give up the plantation

scheme, chiefly, however, through floods which destroyed most of his

Pailure His Real Beginning.

This failure as a planter was the turning point in his great career. He

was compeled to return to the practice

of law. Politics began to Interest him.

In 1844 he was a member of the Louis-

iana constitutional convention. In 1849,

as presidential elector at large for

Louisiana, he cast his ballot for Gen.

Admitted to practice before the su-

which Benjamin declined. In 1852 Ben-jamin was elected United States senator

from Louisiana. He was twice re-

for president. Mr. Buchanan offered

Benjamin's attitude in the senate cen-

government was to protect slave prop-

speeches in the senate were directly

oncerned with the slave question. His

speeches were powerful expositions of

the southern view. Henry L. Dawes has classed Benjamin with Sumner,

Beecher, Wendell Polllips, Yancey and

Breckenridge as an orator and whose

productions were not less eloquent than

Referring to his farewell speech in

the senate, sir George Cornwall Lewis

was discussing it with some friends in

a London club. Going up to ford Sher-

John Adams.

of Fox or Pitt, Patrick Henry or

All his important politica

Wass Mason

#### TURNING POINTS IN GREAT CAREERS. JUDAH P. BENJAMIN.

How Failure on a Plantation Furnished the Brains of the

By Dr. Madison Peters

TUDAH P. BENJAMIN, pronounced by the had read Benjamin's speech. "No," answered lord Sherbrooke. "Then read it," advised Lewis, "for it is far ahead of anything our own Benjamin (Dis-raell) could have done."

brains of the southern confederacy, and-declared by Schouler in his "History of the United States," "the ablest, the His Work for the South. The part Benjamin took in the conmost versatile and most constant of all federacy will never be known until a complete history of the south is writ-Davis's civil counselors," was born of English Jewish parents at St. Croix, He thought to bring England to West Indies, in 1811. Removing in 1818 to Wilmington, N. C., his precocity attracted Moses Lopez of Charleston, a wealthy Jew, who sent the boy to Yale her knees through a cotton famine. Cotton was then king and the statesman felt sure that the holding up of this produce would be sufficient in 1827, but wishing to be independent cause for interference on the part of he left in his sophomore year.

His parents had moved from Wila country which depended on the raw material for her finished products. But mington to New Orleans and Judah the emancipation proclamation of Lin-coln made it morally impossible for followed them. He became a notary's clerk, raught school at night, studied

England to interfere. As to France, Benjamin was on terms of intimacy with Napoleon III. He had was phenomenal from the beginning, and he soon acquired an independent fortune. He bought a sugar plantamade several visits to that country and he knew the emperor and people well, but France, too, had to hold off her as a planter. He made some wonderful hands.

Benjamin, however, succeeded in negotlating loans from the Erlanger famlly of Parls with which to carry on the struggle. When Erlangen from whom Benjamin had borrowed money in Paris, came over to this country to see for himself the real state of affairs, he went to the state department, where he had an interview of two hours with Benjamin, the conversation being in French. In a speech in the confederate house of representatives, referring to this interview, governor Foote said: "On the occasion of the recent visit of Mr. Erlanger, minister plenipotentlary and envoy extraordinary arom his highness, the emperor of France, to mis highness the would-be emperor of the Confederate States, Judas Iscariot Benjamin, the conversation was in French preme court of the United States, he soon became one of the leaders of the for two hours."

#### Price on His Head.

federal bar. Senator Vest records the fact that judge Black was Benjamin's When Lee surrendered to Grant and adversary in his first case and that justice Fields and told Black when the lefferson Davis was out-lawed, a price was also put on the head of his secrecourt took its recess, after Benjamin tary of state. Benjamin lost all his property and fled to the West Indies, had stated his case, "You had better look to your laurels, for that little Jew whence he made his way to London, from New Orleans has stated your case and there at the age of 56, when most men think of laying down the burden President Pierce tendered Benjamin of life, there came a second turning the position of associate justice of the point in his great career. supreme court of the United States,

He entered Lincoln's Inn as a law student in 1866 and owing to his brilllant American record he was admitted to the English bar in less than a year. From the first his success was phenomenal. He made colonial appeals his In 1856 Benjamin was one of the specialty, just as he had made Califor small group of senators who succeeded nia claims a specialty at the Louisiana in securing the nomination of Buchanan bar. In a short time he was making money at the rate of \$100,000 a year. him the attorney generalship, waich be He rose in a few years to be the ac-knowledged head of the English legal profession. He retired with welltered almost exclusively around his fixed belief that the duty of the federal won and well-worn laurels in 1882. Bench and bar vied with each other show nim honor. A public dinner

was teneder in his honor in the Inn " Temple on June 30, 1883, which was presided over by sir Henry James. The greatest legal lights in England paid glowing tributes to the grand old man of the bar who had made his profession a shining success on two continents, despite every obstacle and diffi-

After he had quitted the English bar ce went to Paris to live. His daughter, Ninatte, had married Capt. Henri de Bousignac of the 117th regiment of the French line, and was living with her mother in the French capital. There | Michigan. brooke. Lewis asked, the nobleman if be died on May 6, 1884, at the age of 73.

The Herald's

Daily Short Story

## AGRICULTURE A RICH FIELD FOR INVENTORS

Development of Farm Machinery Revolutionizes Methods and Expenses of Crop Raising

By Frederic J. Haskin

N NO other realm have the labors | master, brought out a reaper which of the American inventor served a better purpose than in the depment of the apparatus with walch the farmer produces the things men eat and the raw materials out of which he makes his clotning. Without the farm tor has given the world, mankind still would be a race of small farmers. There could be no big cities; a thousand arts and sciences could flourish only in an indifferent way; man's principal battle would be to get the bare necessities of life-its luxuries would be out of the question. The development of agri-cultural machinery has so enhanced the productive power of the individual farmer that fully three-fourths of those who, formerly obtained their living by tilling the soil now may find profitable occupation in other vocations

The economists declare that every reduction in the cost of food production works immeasurable benefit to the entire race, benefitting in turn every trade and profession in which men engage. That the American inventor has been able to effect such a reduction is shown by the cost of harvesting a century ago and now. According to reifacompilation of figures, to cut an acre of wheat with the old-time sickle, cost \$4.95. When the grain cradle was brought into service, the cost or harvesting was reduced to \$2.60 an acre. The modern binder reduced that cost to \$1.25 an acre. The big steam harvester threshers have lowered it to 50 cents per acre. When the Chicago world's fair was held, a delegation of foreign agriculturists was taken to a big Dakota ranch and snows how the American wheat crop is harvested at a smaller cost per bushel than the cost of the mere food of slave labor under old-time conditions. It is estimated that if the world's crops were harvested today with a cradle, the annual additional expense would be nearly half a billion dollars-and that is taking for granted that it would be possible to get enough laborers.

#### Increase In Farm Wealth.

The remarkable rise in the use of farm machinery is illustrated by the figures of the patent office and the census. More than 50,000 parents have been issued on agricultural implements and the money value of farm machinery and tools in the United States today is not far from a billion dollars. With there the farmer has been able to make his property holdings worth some forty billion dollars, and his annual gross income greater than the capitalization of all the trusts in the land. Even his hens, with the aid of the incubator and brooder, produce a greater revenue than the entire income of the governments of Spain and Portugal combined. The farmer finds that four-fifths of the manual labor involved in his calling has been eliminated by the inventor. With a tank of gasoline he can saw 50 cords of wood in a day, and with a milking macaine he can milk 60 cows before breakfast. With modern wagon loaders, portable eleva-tors, grain shockers, potato diggers, beet toppers and loaders, and hundreds of other kinds of machinery to lighten his labor, the farmer finds his business "a calling with the bother left

The plow was one of the first implements with whica the American inventor concerned himself. Thomas Jefferson and Daniel Webster both invented improved plows, and when Jefferson was not concerned with grave matters of political importance, he was cogitating the shape of a mouldboard on a plow. The first plow patent in the a plow. The first plow patent in the United States was granted to Charles Newbold, a New Jersey farmer. It was of cast iron, but the farmers concluded that it "soured" the land and made weeds grow. Although he spen: \$30,-000 in missionary work, the farmers still stuck to the old "bull tongue" plow with its rude wooden mouldboard. In 1819 Jethro Wood took Jefferson's idea and patented a plow which revolutionized methods of breaking the soil. died leaving his heirs nothing out a legacy of patent right litigation which was finally decided adverse to them. Then came the chilled plow with its reversible and slip shares, to be followed by toe sulky plow, made in Chicago in 1833. The disc harrow was pat-ented in 1847, and the spring toota harrow in 1869, by David L. Garver of

### Many Patents for Seeders.

Eliakim Spooner received the first American patent on a seeder, and the modern grain drill began to assume its present form about 1841. Since Spooner's patent was issued there have been approximately 10,000 granted on seeders one kind and another. Some 14,000 patents on plows, 8000 on harrows and diggers, 14,000 on harvesting machinery and 6000 on threshing machinery tell the story of American ingenuity as applied to the needs of the farmer. will be seen from this that the plow. the seeder and the harvester are favorite themes of the inventor, with the seeder far behind the plow and the harvester.

The modern binder was a long time in coming. The first patent issued for a reaping machine was granted in England in 1799, but it was an impractical affair. Other patents followed, and in 1822, Henry Ogle, an English school-

noticed he was even more silent and absentminded than before. Women courted him still but he never encour-Sheffield's, cold and impenetrable as aged them. None of them could be compared to his beloved, tender hearted, loving Dolly. He went home and cried in his sumptuous mansion. He lived on memories of Dolly, whose smiles and gestures were always bestand that Daniel Jackson had not al- fore his eyes, but when he tried to announced at once and we went right catch her she slipped away between out. his empty hands. Everybody noticed how quickly he aged. His face turned noise, which he immediately recog- trembled when he raised the gobiet of the neighborhood, etc., a woice on the port to his lips.

One evening when there was a great wondering if he would come, sigh-he knew Slowly he walked down the stair.

Outside the fog was heavy as on the horseman reverently raised his Horatio noticed be thunder cloud. wore a mask, which did not hide his

"Come on," said Ribblesbane

had some of the characteristics of the old-fashioned hand-rake dropper. It is generally conceded that the English are entitled to the credit for perfecting the self-rake reaper. But the vital principle of the modern harvester toe cutter bar with the reciprocating sickle, is the product of American genlus, and the partisans of McCormick and Obed Hussey claim for each of them the honor of the idea. The patent records show that Hussey got the first patent on the principle, his patent hav-ing been issued in December, 1833, while McCormick's was issued six montos later. But the records of the time show that McCormick had been using his machine and perfecting it some two or three years before Hussey's patent was

McCormick's Great Invention The world generally has conceded to McCormick the honor of inventing the modern harvester, and he seems to have a far better claim to it than Fulton has to the invention of the steamboat. With Jefferson making the first scien tific mouldboard to a plow, Rumsey pioneering with the steamboat, and McCormick perfecting the harvester, early Virginia was as well represented in the field of invention as it was in war and statecraft. Innumerable pat-ents followed McCormick's, and after 1850 the seld-binder, using twine for binding, became the principal aim of the inventors. The problem continued to grow one step nearer to solution with each patent, until Appleby ap-peared with a device which has since been adopted by all binder makers. W. H. Payne first brought out the bundle carrier, and many a small boy on the farm who used sheaves" has offered up his prayer of thanksgiving to Payne. Now the self-shocker is being developed and it is probable that soon two men will be doing the work formerly done by five.

The story of the mower is nearly as long as that of the binder, but like the binder, the American type of mower is acknowledged by the whole world to be superior to toat of any other country. It is said that three-fourths of the world's farming machinery is modeled after the American designs, and this includes the mower. buggy rake, hay tedder and the hay fork are all American inventions. The threshing machine is of Scotch origin, but its principal improvement is due to American inventors. Corn harvest-ers are, of course, of American origin, the first one being a sled with oblique knives, which was dragged between two corn rows by a horse. Two men stood on the sied and gathered the corn as they passed.

#### The Cotton Gin.

No invention in American history has affected the destinles of the nation so completely as the cotton gin. It prob-ably holds the distinction of being the Thomas. only invention that ever brought on a great war. When Whitney invented the gin he gave an increased value to the labor of the negro slave. The outcome was that the north and the south split on the slave Issue, and fought the greatest war of modern times. It may be possible that it would have been an "irrepressible conflict" if the cotton gin had not been invented but many students of history think not.

And what of the future of the American farmer in the matter of inven- five carloads of cattle. tions? It is predicted by the blg Implement makers that there will be won derful progress in the next score years. It long has been realized that the gasoi.ne engine, the petrol tractor and like machinery make for wonderful economy in farm affairs. But the farmer is a conservative fellow. He would much rather feed a horse a bushel of corn than to spend the price of that busnel of corn for gasoline or other ture is calculated to overcome this con-The use of denatured alcohol is admirably suited for the farm and the farmer now can raise his own motive power as well as he can raise horses. Potatoes are about the easiest thing to raise, and they make large quantities of alcohol suited to tractor purposes. A still has been introduced (Continued on Next Page.)

T. E. Peters has just shipped 13 cars of cattle to Kansas City and will handle from 10,000 to 12,000 head during the season.

Mexico on business.

went west last evening.

Horace, on the heights.

policy.

Miss Leila Trumbull will shortly leave for Cleveland, Ohlo, to visit with friends and relatives. Her departure breaks for a time the El Paso quartet. A fire broke out in the moulders' room of the El Paso foundry at 2:30 this morning and destroyed quite a number of moulds, the total loss being

Abe Martin

Who remembers th' ole fashioned nose-

Years Ago To-

gay-a geranium leaf, a fuchsia an' some

tin foil? A straight life is th' best

From The Herald Of

This Date 1898.

Will Fenchler has gone down into

"Lucky" Baldwin of San Francisco

Charles B. Stevens and family of

The Fenchlers are erecting a one

J. H. Harper was admitted to the

bar last evening after an examination

by Messrs. Edwards, Kemp and Fos-

story brick residence on North Stanton

street with modern improvements.

Lordsburg are visiting his brother,

County clerk elect Park Pitman qualifies Saturday, when he will enter the duties of the office. His deputy will probably be Mrs. Blanche Wade, who served so acceptably under Mr.

This morning about 9 o'clock tramps entered the premises of Frank Wardwell Brown, and approaching his wife, deliberately stripped from her hand her diamond engagement ring, value at \$200, and fled.

J. A. Stroud and Ben Dillingly sold a car of cows and calves to J. D. Jackson, cows at \$14 and calves at \$5. Mr. Jackson has also bought all of W. J. McIntyre's fat steers. He has shipped

The rumored acquisition of the Texas & Pacific by the Rock Island road continues to be a theme of conversation in railway and business circles. The general opinion is that it will be for the best as far as El Paso is con-

Capt. Collier, an old soldier and editor at Raton, is an active candidate for governor of New Mexico, and Joshua Raynolds of Las Vegas is also said to be in the race, as is George W. Wallace of Missouri, Harrison's old

consul at Melbourne. An elegant tea was given at St. Clement's rectory under the auspices of the women of the church. tertainment was given by Miss Mary Blacker, who sang: Mrs. W. H. Tuttle,

who recited: Miss Winifred Smith, Mrs. Cabal Martin and Miss Windsor.

#### Beatrice Fairfax's "LETTERS OF A BRIDE"

EAREST MUMSIE: It is ages since I have written you and you are such an angel about writing me that I feel ashamed of myself, but I won't let a whole week pass without writing again. I have not told you about the Dentons' dinner, have I?

Well, it was perfectly lovely; their house is so beautiful and everything was so well done and it was so exciting being the guest of honor. Mr. Denton took me in to dinner and verybody was lovely to me. I wore my wedding dress and Bobby,

the angel, sent me a great bunch moss roses. Wasn't it dear of him? It moss roses. Wasn't it dear of him made me feel as though I were a girl not know how to get out of it, so I made me feel as though I were a girl not know how to get out of it, so I was singing when the men came in. madly in love with my Bobby. And now, Mumsle, I must tell you

comething that rather disturbs me: We were a little late getting to the and we had a puncture going over. was so nervous when I went into the drawing room and there were so many people that I really did not see any one but Mr. and Mrs. Denton. Dinner was

ton had said one or two prefty things about our being such an acquisition to other side of me said quietly: "Well Mrs. Peggy, aren't you going to speak

I turned around, and there sitting on my left was, who do you think, Mumsie? Mr. Sinciair.

I really was most awfully glad to see him, for I felt shy, and Mr. Denton so old and pompous,

quite so glad to see Mr. Sinclair, but would have been glad to see any one that I knew and felt at home with. We talked about heaps of things, heard somebody singing a day he first met Dolly. He took hold and were having a lovely time remi-The by's eye. He was sitting far down the table on Mrs. Denton's right. Mumsie, he looked as black as

> I stopped short right in the middle of a story and Mr. Sinclair said, fort to tell you everything just as I "What's the matter? Don't you feel have always done. Love to my dear

"Then his eyes followed mine and of you. such a funny little smile came over his

"Oh, I see," he said quietly. See what?" I said crossly. But he only kept on smiling in such a horrid way, it made me hate him. My pleasure in the dinner was gone. Mumsie, is it possible that Bobby could be so silly as to be jealous?

I can't help it if Mr. Sinclair wanted to marry me. I chose Bobby instead, and that ought to be enough to prove to Bobby that I love him and him only. But I can't sit next a man at dinner and never speak to him.

After dinner, while we women were in the drawing room, Mrs. Denton asked me to sing. I didn't feel a bit like it, but I did

I sang the song Bobby loves best of all, "Absence." I sang it just for him, but he walked straight over to the other side of the room and joined a Dentons, as they live ten miles away, group of women. Mumsie, I could

I was so glad when our motor was

Bobby never spoke a word the first mile or two, and then I couldn't stand it another-moment. I slipped my hand into his and said: "Pearest, have I done anything wrong?"

His arms were around me in a moment and he was calling himself all sorts of hard names.

I had a lovely, comfy little cry on his shoulder. It was almost worth quarreiling, it was so nice making up. But Bobby says he will never be jealous again.

I told him I loved him so well that every other man on earth seemed nothing. Since then everything been perfect, but Mumsie, I'm troubled Perhaps I should not have seemed about just one thing:

Mr. Sinclair asked if he might call if he were in the neighborhood, and of course I said yes. What else could I

Do you think Bobby will mind? I could tell Norah to say I was not at home, but it would be too silly, and Bobby must not get such ridiculous

ideas into his head; he must trust me as I do him. Good-bye, darling, it is such a com-

daddy, and a thousand kisses for both

Your loving daughter, Peggy Caton.

# The Messenger Of Fate

By Edmond Jaloux. F ALL the young bloods who

O F ALL the young bloods who have surrounded young king George IV, the most proud, most elegant and most cynical, after George Bryan Brummel, was undoubtedly lord Horatio Ribblesbane. There never was a supper at the Carlton or a feast at Almack's where he was not present, and more than one fine lady was madly in love with his proud and thin face, with his hollow cheeks and pale complexion, and the dull eyes that lever deigned to look at anyone, for

lord Ribblesbane cared for nobody. and loved only horses. This man, whom everything bored, had only one passion, however, to dress like a common clerk and walk along the Thames in the evening, entering some sordid inn and drinking ever. gin or whiskey with common sailors. That alone, relieved his incurable spleen and made him forget his luxur-

ous empty, idle existence. One evening as he was thus sauntering along the murky river in a heavy vellowish fog lord Horatlo Ribblesbane suddenly heard the sounds of galloping hoofs and when he turned he saw two horses guided by a single horse-They were jet black from head nized. to tail and, undoubtedly, because of behind him. Why should he turn? He

had ever seen. As they were about to pass lord started off at a furious pace, carrying along the other. Then the lord discovered that a young girl besides himself had been an interested onlooker, with great blue child-like eyes.

Lord Ribblesbane followed her. She feelings of an innocent girl? Ten min- he looked at the pale face house, of very humble appearance, that Dolly Knowles had left him for-and disappeared. Horatio went back ever. nome, but the next evening at dark she answered him-

Her name was Dolly Knowles. She was an orphan living alone making artificial flowers. Lord Ribblesbane told her his name was Daniel Jackson and that he was a shipchandler's clerk and made a miserable living. He also told her that he loved her and strange to say he did not lie, for the simple childlike grace of Dolly had conquered the man about town who

had never cared for a woman before. For ten years, always poorly dressed, never breaking his incognito, Daniel came to visit his little friend every night and loved her more every time Sometimes he told her he would be late and on such evenings he was seen at court, at countess Lincoln's or lady

For ten years lord Ribblesban was absolutely happy and when he looked at his own face in the mirrors of his lordly mansion he could not underways existed.

On a stormy and rainy night in the autumn, Horatio was walking towards wis friend's house, when he heard a yellow like old ivory, and his Two horses came galloping up tail to head and guided by a single This time also one of them re-Ribblesbane one of them refused to go fused, pranced and reared and there on and rose high on his hind legs. was a flerce struggle between the beast, but the man's iron grip on the got a better look at him this time, hat and a long brown coat.

climbed the old stairs he had climbed every day for ten years, but a heavy a young girl of exceptional beauty, presentment was clutching his heart. funeral hymn. He opened the walked quickly, blushing and excited, The women from the neighboring but what does a libertine care for the houses gather around him and when utes later she reached a low dark pillow lord Ribblesbane understood

When the trio had disappeared he

It was a blow that crushed him enhe was waiting outside this house, and tirely. Nothing could make him forget again the following day. Three days his sorrow. He still went into society, later he spoke to the young girl and and no one suspected his heart was bleeding within him, though it was bane into the jaws of death.

the fog, seemed bigger than any he already knew they were black from ball at the duchess of Devonshire's, to me and several beautiful women were Heratio was drinking port at his fireside when he heard the noise of gal-There was a struggle between man and horse and its rider. Ribblesbane, who leping horses. He opened the window and saw the two black horses outside is rather formidable, you know, he is heavy bit cowed the horse, which saw that he was wearing a cocked his door. The nobleman drew a deep his hour had come. "I will show I am a good horseman

once more," he mumbled. door, of the restive animal's mane and niscing when I suddenly caught Bobswung himself into the saddle. herse immediately calmed down. cocked hat and malicious grin.

The other obeyed and in galloping | well?" at a furious pace into the fog the two horses carried lord Horatio Ribbles face.